Milltown Reservoir Operable Unit of the Milltown Reservoir/Clark Fork River Superfund Site

2006 Community Involvement Plan

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

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SECTION 1.0

Overview of Revised Community Relations Plan

This *2006 Revised Community Relations Plan* identifies issues of community concern about the Milltown Reservoir Sediments Superfund site in Milltown, Montana. This document also outlines current and future community relations activities to be conducted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

The community concerns documented in this report were gathered during 35 interview sessions with 52 participants. EPA conducted the interviews in Milltown, surrounding communities upstream of the dam, and Missoula during May 2006. The interviews were based on the recommended questions for community interviews in EPA Directive 9230.0-03C, *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook*. (The handbook has been revised as EPA Directive 9230.0-036, and is publicly available. This plan follows the revised handbook suggestions.) Historical information was taken from past community relations documents and site files.

This *2006 Revised Community Relations Plan* updates and supplements several previous planning documents, including the following:

- *Draft Stage I Community Relations Plan*, 1983, prepared by EPA
- *Milltown Site Community Relations Plan*, August 27, 1984, prepared by EPA
- *Community Relations Plan: Milltown Reservoir Sediments Superfund Site, Milltown, Montana*, 1989, prepared by the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences (MDHES)
- *Revised Community Relations Plan: Milltown Reservoir Sediments Superfund Site – Milltown, Montana*, 1992, prepared by EPA
- *Draft Revised Community Relations Plan: Milltown Reservoir Sediments Superfund Site – Milltown, Montana,* 2003, prepared by EPA

This plan conforms with the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, as amended.

EPA is now engaged in a critical part of the Superfund cleanup process: the remedy was selected, a *Record of Decision* was published in December 2004, and active construction begins in summer 2006. This is a key time for the community and other stakeholders to be involved to help construction proceed smoothly over the next few years.

SECTION 2.0

Capsule Site Description

Site Location

Milltown Reservoir is located at the confluence of the Clark Fork and Blackfoot rivers in Missoula County, Montana. The reservoir is approximately 5 miles east and upstream of the City of Missoula. Milltown proper is located just north and northeast of the reservoir dam (see Figure 2-1). The dam is about 5 miles from downtown Missoula, but the city limits are about 2 miles downstream of the dam. The communities of Milltown, Bonner, and West Riverside have an approximate population of 1,700; Missoula has an approximate population of 57,000 and is one of Montana's most rapidly growing urban areas (2000 Census, U.S. Census Bureau).

The Clark Fork River basin is an integrated ecosystem, and the well being of downstream humans, plants, and animals depends in part on the quality of the upstream environment.

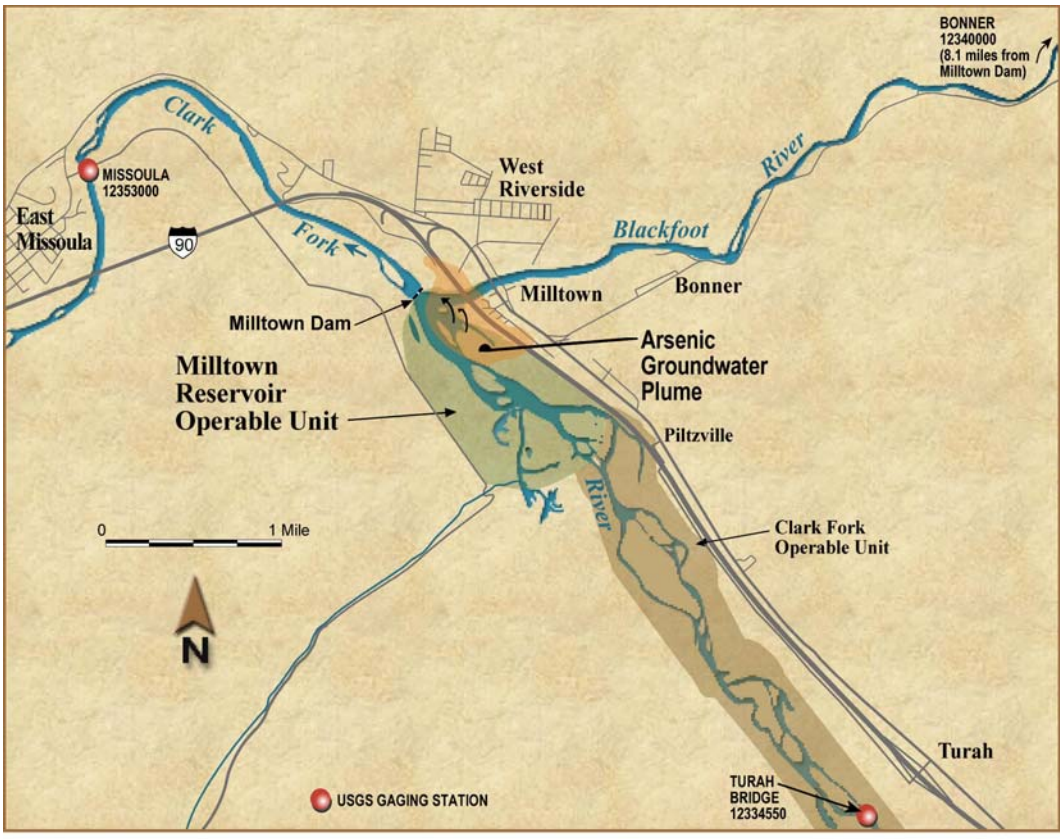


FIGURE 2-1
Milltown Reservoir Sediments Operable Unit Map Showing Approximate Boundaries

Four Superfund sites exist along the Clark Fork River (see Figure 2-2):

- Silver Bow Creek/Butte Area Site—1982
- Montana Pole Site—1987
- Anaconda Smelter Site—1982
- Milltown Reservoir/Clark Fork River Site—1982
  - Milltown Water Supply Operable Unit (OU)
  - Milltown Reservoir Sediments OU
  - Clark Fork River OU

Milltown Reservoir has served for many years as an unintentional trap for contaminants moving down the river from upstream mining, milling, and smelting activities; thus, the sediments in the reservoir are contaminated with these mining wastes. Consequently, decisions and remedial actions on upstream sites are related to Milltown site, even though separated by approximately 120 river miles. However, the Milltown Reservoir has filled with sediment to the extent that it now functions more as a run-of-the-river dam system. Most of this filling occurred in the 1908 flood event. The contaminants from the upstream sites are currently washing downstream, so dam removal at this location does not constitute a higher water quality risk to downstream sites and other dam facilities.

Site History

Milltown was first settled in the late 1870s and 1880s. The first residents of Milltown were of Finnish, Swedish, French Canadian, and Norwegian descent who came to work in the logging camps and timber mills. Third and fourth generation families still live in the area. In 1886, the Hammond-Bonner lumber mill was built on the northern edge of what is now Milltown. By 1889, the Hammond-Bonner mill was the largest lumber mill between Wisconsin and the West Coast. Hammond-Bonner was reorganized as the Big Blackfoot Milling Company, and was purchased by Marcus Daly, head of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company (Anaconda).

In 1903, Western Lumber purchased the land where Milltown now stands. Western Lumber was owned by William A.

FIGURE 2-2
Regional Location Map

Clark, another copper magnate and a bitter opponent of Daly. The land included the site of a proposed hydroelectric power plant at the confluence of the Clark Fork and Blackfoot rivers. Additionally, Clark built a large mill to provide timbers for his copper mines in Butte.

The mills were subject to various attempts to organize the workers into unions. These workers related to Western Lumber differently than did the miners of Butte and the smelter workers of Anaconda to the Anaconda Company. Although the land on which the workers' homes stood belonged to Western Lumber, the lumber company played a reduced role in the daily running of Milltown. Milltown was never quite a company town like Butte or Anaconda.

Milltown Dam was constructed by Clark to bring electricity to his mill. The dam was constructed from 1906 to 1907. A flood of catastrophic proportions occurred in 1908, causing serious structural damage to the dam and depositing sediments downstream and along the reservoir banks. These sediments were already contaminated with arsenic and metals from upstream industrial activities. Receding water left these contaminated sediments exposed.

In 1928, ownership of the town land passed to the Anaconda Company. The Montana Power Company (MPC), at that time a subsidiary of the Anaconda Company, acquired the dam in 1929. In 1930, dam reconstruction caused further releases of contaminated sediments.

In 1972, Anaconda sold the town land to Champion International—U.S. Plywood Company (Champion). The dam remained in MPC's possession.

As a result of corporate actions, Atlantic Richfield Company is the successor-in-interest to and has assumed the liabilities incurred by the Anaconda Company in the Butte and Anaconda area. Since the source of metals in Milltown Reservoir is from upstream, Atlantic Richfield Company is responsible for cleanup costs at this Superfund site.

MPC excavated sediments from behind the dam and disposed of them in an upland disposal facility during dam rehabilitation in 1988 and 1989. MPC, including the dam, was purchased by NorthWestern Energy in 2001. EPA considers NorthWestern Energy a second responsible party because of this disposal site and potential releases of sediment downstream during dam operation.

History of Inspections and Studies Conducted at the Site

Response to Human Health Crisis

Environmental investigations conducted in 1981 by the Missoula City/County Health Department found levels of arsenic in private drinking water wells in Milltown that exceeded federal public health standards. In 1982, EPA became involved and proposed the reservoir as a Superfund Site (final listing occurred in 1983). Atlantic Richfield Company was named as a potentially responsible party, and has responsibility to complete the remedial investigation, feasibility studies, and site cleanup under EPA's direction.

A new drinking water supply was installed in 1984 for the community of Milltown to replace individual contaminated wells. In 1991, EPA and Atlantic Richfield Company

entered into an administrative order on consent for conduct of a Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study for the Reservoir Sediments OU.

Investigation and Risk Assessment: Human Health and the Environment

Between 1982 and 1992, numerous investigations were conducted in the Milltown area to identify the source and extent of the arsenic contaminated groundwater plume and to characterize the soils, groundwater, surface water, sediments, and biological resources in and near the Milltown Reservoir Sediments OU. A conceptual model of groundwater and sediment interaction was also developed to represent the primary geochemical reactions and flow paths associated with the plume. It was also determined that the plume of arsenic-contaminated groundwater was essentially stable. This information was published in the *Remedial Investigation* (1995). Subsequently, the State has questioned the stability of the plume, and believed it was expanding. If so, it may threaten the water supply and sole source aquifer for Missoula, Montana, and subject additional Milltown residential users to contaminated groundwater.

Based on the site information and data, three risk assessments were conducted by EPA: a *Human Health Risk Assessment* (1993); an *Ecological Risk Assessment* (1993); and a *Continuing Releases Risk Assessment* to assess downstream impacts resulting from catastrophic releases of reservoir sediments (2000).

Development of Remediation Alternatives

Guided by the results of the three risk assessments, a feasibility study was initiated for this site. A total of 24 sub-alternatives were evaluated to consider how to treat the groundwater plume in the initial Draft *Feasibility Study* Report (1996). Just before this initial FS was finalized in 1996, a new potential surface water problem developed as a result of an unusual winter phenomenon. A series of climatic conditions developed in western Montana in February 1996. Subzero winter temperatures created extremely thick ice on the Clark Fork and Blackfoot rivers. Chinook winds followed with a rain-on-snow and ice event that caused the formation of extremely large ice flows within the rivers. On the Blackfoot River just upstream of the dam, massive ice jams occurred. Operators at the Milltown Dam, concerned about ice damage to the flashboard and spillway system, rapidly reduced reservoir pool level through the dam's radial gate by 8 feet. Large chunks of thick ice settled on the now-exposed sediments in the reservoir. Increased water flows from the rain event moved the ice horizontally over the exposed sediments, creating turbid waters that passed through the reservoir and moved downstream. Water quality samples taken shortly after the start of this event were high in copper and other metals, causing concern about impacts on aquatic life downstream. These conditions prevailed for approximately one week until seasonal weather resumed.

To more fully evaluate the impacts of this sediment release on aquatic life downstream of the dam, an addendum to the original *Ecological Risk Assessment* was produced (2000). This risk assessment addendum indicated that there were potential unacceptable acute and chronic risks to aquatic life during such events. At the same time, EPA asked Atlantic Richfield Company to initiate a supplemental *Focused Feasibility Study* to mitigate the surface water quality impacts to the lower Clark Fork and to augment the initial draft *Feasibility Study* regarding mitigating groundwater impacts. A total of 10 alternatives were examined

in the *Focused Feasibility Study*, which was released in June 2001. At EPA's direction, the earlier feasibility studies were then combined by Atlantic Richfield Company into a third document, the *Combined Feasibility Study* (2001). The *Combined Feasibility Study* presented the various alternatives for mitigating both the groundwater and surface water impacts relevant to remedy selection for this site. A remedy recommendation was submitted to EPA's National Remedy Review Board in July 2002.

On August 5, 2002, NorthWestern Energy began a draw down of the water level in the Milltown Reservoir. The water level was lowered 11 feet, and remained at that level for about 4 weeks. This draw down was a collaborative effort among various agencies. During the draw down, EPA and the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) collected samples to measure upstream and downstream water quality and quantity, drainage of water from sediments, the amount of debris in the reservoir, and possible dredge water treatment needs. The Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks (FWP) used the draw down to reduce the population of northern pike to help improve the Clark Fork River fishery. FWP also conducted a study to measure the effects of the draw down on fish.

Proposed Plans and Public Comments

The information collected during the drawdown was used to further refine cleanup options and costs, and a *Proposed Plan* was released to the public for comment in April 2003. General elements included the following: isolate and remove the most heavily contaminated sediments (2.6 million cubic yards), dredge 85 percent of the sediments and transport to a new local waste disposal repository by slurry pipeline, remove the Milltown Dam and radial gate, design/build a new flood plain and channel for the Clark Fork River, stabilize and re-vegetate the new flood plain and channel, continue the water replacement program, monitor the arsenic groundwater plume, and perform long-term maintenance on the sediment repositories. Significant opposition was voiced to creating a local waste repository.

Following the release of this original *Proposed Plan*, Atlantic Richfield Company proposed a new approach to addressing the cleanup. Rather than leaving the dam in place during remediation and removing the sediments by slurry and dredge, they proposed lowering the water level, removing the dam, and excavating the sediments using standard construction equipment. The sediments could then be economically transported by rail to the existing waste repository at Opportunity Ponds. EPA was concerned about the possibility of scour events in such an approach, and another study was conducted. In spring 2004, the Milltown Reservoir *Dry Removal Scour Evaluation – Final Technical Memorandum*, described predictions on the amount of sediment that will be scoured and transported downstream for various cleanup options. Based on this assessment, EPA found that the sediments could be safely removed with this new approach.

A *Revised Proposed Plan* for the Milltown Reservoir Sediments OU was re-released to the public for comment in May 2004. The *Revised Plan* reflected responses to the initial public comments by proposing a total bypass channel, mechanical removal of sediments, disposal of sediments at Opportunity Ponds, and early removal of the Milltown and Stimson Dams. Biological assessments for bull trout, bald eagle, and other protected species are released by EPA to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as required by the Endangered Species Act

(ESA) were prepared in August and October 2004. USFWS provided a final biological opinion, and the *Record of Decision* was released in December 2004.

Cleanup Approach Selected: Record of Decision and Consent Decree

The primary objectives of the Selected Remedy, as described in the *Record of Decision*, are as follows:

1. Reduce concentrations of contaminants of concern to levels at or below groundwater performance standards or eliminate the contaminated groundwater plume entirely.
2. Reduce the threat of contaminated sediment transport downstream.

These objectives will be accomplished by removing the primary source of contaminated sediment in the reservoir, removing the dam to prevent future impoundment of new sediments, and changing hydrologic conditions to accelerate natural attenuation of groundwater contamination. This approach allows natural attenuation processes to restore the aquifer over time, and ensures that remaining contaminated material is secured from uncontrolled release.

NorthWestern Energy, as part of their license to operate the dam, was required to comply with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) mandates relevant to dam safety and fish passage issues. In 2000, FERC reclassified the dam as a high-hazard structure. As described in the *Record of Decision*, NorthWestern surrendered its FERC license in April 2006. EPA now has authority over dam operations. Section 121(e)(6) of CERCLA exempts CERCLA remediation projects from permits or licenses. EPA, NorthWestern Corporation, and FERC have worked cooperatively on this project.

In August 2005, the Consent Decree was finalized for the site, which is the agreement for implementation of the Milltown Cleanup. The Consent Decree was signed by the EPA, U.S. Department of Justice, the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT), and USFWS. Under the Consent Decree, Atlantic Richfield Company and NorthWestern Corporation agree to perform the cleanup and some restoration at the Milltown Site, as well as providing funds for additional dam removal, historic preservation, bull trout mitigation, removal of the Stimson (Bonner) Dam, mitigation for the State-owned bridge and highway, reimbursement for past Federal costs, and reimbursement of future response and oversight costs related to the Milltown project.

Progress Towards Remedy Implementation and Construction

A design review team was formed to provide peer review of design documents and public involvement in the design process. Design review team members include EPA, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), USFWS, CSKT, MDEQ, Natural Resources Damage Program (NRDP), Atlantic Richfield Company, Envirocon, Missoula County, and the Clark Fork River Technical Assistance Committee (CFRTAC). Water quality, turbidity, and fish mortality monitoring, along with other monitoring programs, are in place or being established for the active phase of remedy implementation.

Along with the remedy selection, the State and other Trustees have been engaged in the development of a restoration plan. In February 2003, the *Draft Conceptual Restoration Plan* (DCRP) for the Clark Fork River and Blackfoot Rivers near Milltown Dam was released by

the State of Montana, in consultation with other Trustees. After a public comment period, the DCRP was amended by the State of Montana, and released again in June 2004. Extensive field work and data analysis in 2004 by the design team allowed the development of a new plan that validated the design concepts and criteria. In April 2005, a panel of four national experts in river restoration and associated fields reviewed and commented on a revised version of the restoration plan. The revised *Restoration Plan for the Clark Fork River and Blackfoot River near Milltown – October 2005* was released for public comment. Currently, the State is responding to public comment and preparing to finalize the restoration design in winter 2007.

Plans for redevelopment of the site are ongoing. The Milltown Reservoir Sediments OU was selected as a national Superfund redevelopment pilot in 2002. Through this program, EPA is collaborating with Missoula County and provided more than $40,000 in redevelopment expertise to the Milltown-Bonner community. A community-based redevelopment working group formed and has been meeting regularly since 2003. The working group drafted a redevelopment plan for the Milltown/Bonner area that builds on the remediation and restoration work and created a vision for the future of these and neighboring communities. These activities are described further in Section 3.0, *Chronology of Community Involvement*.

Hazardous Materials and Nature of Public Threat

Human Health Risks

There are significant risks to human health from contaminants at the site. These risks stem primarily from arsenic found in the drinking water aquifer at levels significantly higher than the drinking water standard of 10 micrograms per liter (µg/L). Levels of arsenic of up to 510 µg/L were found in residential wells in the early 1980s, and 35 families and one commercial establishment were placed on a temporary, safe, alternate water supply. More recently, two local churches were placed on an alternative water supply in 2004. EPA expects that the capacity of the replacement water supply will have to be increased as a result of the recently adopted arsenic drinking water standard and increased residential development in the area. The carcinogenic risk as a result of long-term ingestion of groundwater at an arsenic concentration of 10 µg/L is about 1 chance in 1,000. Arsenic concentrations in the groundwater below Milltown residences are 50 times this concentration. The background arsenic concentration is 3 to 5 µg/L. The area of the arsenic plume is approximately 345 acres, of which about 180 acres are within the reservoir boundary. Groundwater monitoring does not show the plume to be expanding at a significant rate; however, if the source of the arsenic pollution (contaminated reservoir sediments) were not removed, it would take many centuries for the groundwater to naturally recover.

Ecological Risks

There are significant risks to aquatic life (fish and macroinvertebrates) from the ice scouring of sediments containing elevated levels of metals (particularly copper) and from potential catastrophic releases of sediments if the dam were to fail during a flood or earthquake. In its present condition, the dam does not meet the high hazard standards set by FERC and, in order to meet these required standards, the dam must be significantly upgraded. The EPA

Ecological Risk Assessment Addendum prepared in response to the February 1996 ice scour event indicated a moderate acute risk to trout species for high flow and ice scour event releases. During the 1996 ice scour event, the dissolved copper concentration measured in the Clark Fork River below the dam was 30 µg/L. By comparison, the federal water quality criteria for protection of aquatic life is 13 µg/L for acute and 9 µg/L for chronic effects (hardness of 100 mg/L). Total recoverable copper concentrations of 770 µg/L were also measured during this event. Unfortunately, samples could not safely be collected during the peak of the event. Rainbow and brown trout populations dropped 62 percent and 57 percent, respectively, between the summers of 1995 and 1996. Juvenile trout populations dropped 70 percent to 85 percent. Bull trout (a threatened species under the ESA) and rainbow trout have similar tolerance levels for metals, and while it is not possible to make actual estimates (because of the small numbers in the Clark Fork River below the dam), it is believed that bull trout populations were also severely reduced. It is very difficult to predict the frequency of this type of scouring event, but anecdotal information indicates that a significant ice scouring event occurs about every 5 to 10 years (1974, 1981, 1986, 1996). Recovery of the trout populations takes several years after such an event.

SECTION 3.0

Local Community Profile

Milltown was and continues to be an important wood products center. Many of the residents of Milltown are employed by Stimson Lumber Company. Milltown also serves as a suburban area for greater Missoula with Interstate 90 running through the community. Milltown teenagers go to Missoula high schools, and younger children attend Bonner School. Separate but adjacent neighborhoods such as Bonner, Bonner Junction, Bonner Pines, Pine Grove, West Riverside, Plitzville, Marshall Grade, and other areas are also contributors to the elementary school population, and participate in combined community activities with Milltown.

Milltown and Bonner are unincorporated communities and look to Missoula County officials to address problems. In May 2006, the local community voted to establish a community council. The five members of the first council will be selected from among a number of applicants by the Missoula County Commissioners. Ultimately, Community Council members will be elected and will provide a more unified, focused voice to the Missoula County Commissioners, as well as state and federal governments.

Chronology of Community Involvement

There is a rich history of stakeholder involvement at the Milltown Reservoir Sediments Site. Area residents first became involved in 1981 when the Missoula City-County Health Department found levels of arsenic above the federal drinking water standard (50 ppb at the time) in drinking water wells. Now, some 20 years later, local interest has never been higher.

Early community activities were led by the Missoula City-County Health Department and the Montana Department of Health and Environmental Science (MDHES, now Montana Department of Environmental Quality or MDEQ). In 1989, the Milltown EPA Superfund Site (MESS) committee was formed by concerned citizens who felt the State and EPA were unresponsive to community concerns about contaminated sediments being excavated by the MPC. MESS's membership was diverse and included residents of Milltown, Bonner, Bonner Junction, and Missoula as well as representatives from local civic and environmental groups. Several MESS members formed the Milltown Technical Advisory Committee (MTAC). In 1991, MTAC applied for and received a Technical Assistance Grant (TAG), the first awarded in Montana. MTAC used TAG funds to hire Technical Advisors to review and comment on EPA's Site-related documents and to share this information with other community members. Other groups initially active at the Milltown Reservoir Superfund Site were the Clark Fork—Pend Oreille Coalition, the League of Women Voters, the Montana Public Interest Research Group, Trout Unlimited, and the National Wildlife Federation.

Over the years, EPA has worked closely with the local community members and organized groups as well as the TAG group. For example, through a broad-based group called the Milltown Endangerment Assessment Committee (MEAC), members of the public were actively involved in developing the Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessments (1993).

Similarly, the public was informed and involved during the development of the Continued Releases Risk Assessment (1994). The TAG group (which changed its name from MTAC to the Clark Fork River Technical Assistance Committee or CFRTAC in 1997) and other stakeholders (Clark Fork Coalition, Trout Unlimited, Bonner Development Group, Bonner-Milltown Community Forum, members of the public, the State of Montana, CSKT, City and County of Missoula, Mountain Water, USACE, and the USFWS) regularly attended and participated in meetings of the Feasibility Study Development Group. These stakeholders reviewed and provided input into the *Ecological Risk Assessment Addendum* (2000) and the *Focused Feasibility Study* (2001). Stakeholders were also involved in the development of the *Combined Feasibility Study*. A relatively new community group, Friends of Two Rivers, has also formed and continues to be active within the local community in outreach and educational activities related to the Milltown Reservoir cleanup.

Over the past few years, EPA has held public meetings, open houses, posted flyers, issued fact sheets and postcards, held numerous meetings (with property owners, community groups and local elected officials), made presentations, made TV appearances, issued press releases and public service announcements, participated in media interviews, and posted comprehensive information on EPA's Milltown web page (http://www.epa.gov/region8/superfund/sites/mt/milltowncfr/home.html) about the various cleanup alternatives for the Site. EPA then conducted additional community interviews in 2002 to better understand community members' perspectives on possible cleanup options and to gather information for a *Draft Revised Community Involvement Plan* in 2003.

In April 2003, EPA released the *Original Proposed Plan* for the site. During the public comment period (April 15 through June 20, 2003), EPA received 4,029 comments. Of these, approximately 88 percent (3,578 out of 4,029) supported the *Original Proposed Plan* as written, but desired a different sediment repository or had other modifications. In response to significant community comments and a new sediment removal proposal from the Atlantic Richfield Company, EPA revised the *Original Proposed Plan*. Among the many important changes in the *Revised Proposed Plan* was a new disposal location for excavated sediments (Opportunity Ponds) and coordination with restoration Trustees, who would provide a more natural channel design for the Clark Fork River post-remediation. These changes were made in direct response to public comments on the *Original Proposed Plan*.

The *Revised Proposed Plan* was released for public comment (May 19 through June 21, 2004). EPA received 805 comments on the *Revised Proposed Plan*, with approximately 98 percent (785 out of 805) supporting the proposal as written or with minor changes. In addition to the two formal comment periods in 2003 and 2004, EPA conducted various outreach activities associated with the release of the two proposed cleanup plans. Specifically, EPA held public meetings and open houses, posted flyers, issued fact sheets and postcards, held numerous meetings, made presentations to various groups, issued press releases and public service announcements, participated in media interviews, and updated information about the cleanup proposals on the Milltown Reservoir web site. At the public meetings, EPA and DEQ representatives presented information, answered questions, and accepted public comments for the record. EPA's response to all significant comments received during the public comment period (oral, written, and e-mail) on the *Original* and *Revised Proposed Plans* were included in the *Responsiveness Summary*, which is Part 3 of the *Record of Decision*.

Since 1991, EPA has awarded CFRTAC more than $500,000 for technical assistance and outreach. CFRTAC continues to be heavily involved in Site cleanup discussions and decisions and effectively communicates technical information to its membership and the general public.

In July 2002, EPA awarded $40,000 in Superfund Redevelopment assistance to Missoula County for use at the site. With this funding as a catalyst, a community-based Redevelopment Steering Committee formed, and developed an application process for stakeholders interested in serving on the Redevelopment Working Group. In July 2003, the Missoula County Commissioners appointed some 20 people, representing a broad range of interests (business, parks and recreation, environmental issues, fisheries, public health, historic preservation, etc.) to serve on the Redevelopment Working Group. Technical support to this group is provided by staff from Missoula County, EPA, DEQ, FWP, NRDP, National Park Service's Rivers and Trails Program, and the CSKT. The Redevelopment Working Group has been meeting regularly since 2003 and, with input from the local community, has created a redevelopment plan for the Milltown/Bonner area. The plan, adopted by the Missoula County Commissioners in March 2005, contains specific ideas for trails, boating and fishing access points, and an interpretative center.

The working group created the redevelopment plan by building upon past community development goals and area residents' visions for the future. The initial cleanup and ongoing projects can be thought of as the "Three R's." Remediation (the first R) of the Milltown Reservoir Sediments OU is lead by EPA. This is followed by Restoration (the second R), which is lead by the State of Montana and Site Trustees. That lays the groundwork for the third R, Redevelopment. Ideally, the three R's are integrated in such a way that each phase builds upon the other, while considering the community's vision and eventual beneficial reuse goals.

The Redevelopment Working Group is currently the most robust opportunity for community involvement. The working group is actively involved in consideration and planning for preservation of historic and cultural resources, and exploration of recreational, educational, and economic development opportunities for the community. The public is welcome and encouraged to participate in monthly meetings and on subcommittees for the group.

In addition, EPA is working with members of the local community, including representatives from the Bonner School, Rural Fire District, Sheriff's Department, and community groups, to develop a community health and safety guide. This guide will draw from information collected during the community interviews as well as suggestions by the local Health and Safety Committee. EPA expects to distribute this community health and safety guide to the community in fall of 2006.

The key community leaders and interested parties are listed in Appendix A. Suggested locations for meetings and information repositories are listed in Appendix B.

Community Interview Method and Approach

Over the course of two weeks in May 2006, a total of 52 people were interviewed about their perception of the Milltown Reservoir Sediments OU project. More than 60 households,

businesses, agencies, groups, and elected officials were contacted for interviews. Of those, 35 separate interview sessions were scheduled, and several interview sessions had more than one person present.

Interview Demographics

The interviews were intended to capture a broad range of perceptions throughout the community. Some interviewees had supported dam removal as described in the *Record of Decision*, and some did not. Some people had been intimately involved with the project for years, and others were less involved and did not have a full understanding of the decision or process. Most participants, even those who did not support dam removal initially, understand that a decision has been made and are focusing their energy in making the best of the decision and participating in redevelopment activities.

Of those interviewed, more than half were individual residents or small business owners, representing their own interests, as shown on Figure 3-1. Approximately one-third of the interview participants work for agencies or groups, and spoke about the interests of their organization or from their own perspective. These agencies and groups included city and county governments, fire and police departments, existing citizen groups associated with the remediation process (CFRTAC, Bonner Development Group, Friends of Two Rivers, and others), and other citizen groups (Sheriff's Posse, Trout Unlimited, and others). Elected officials comprised the remainder of those interviewed.

FIGURE 3-1
Types of People Interviewed for the Community Involvement Plan

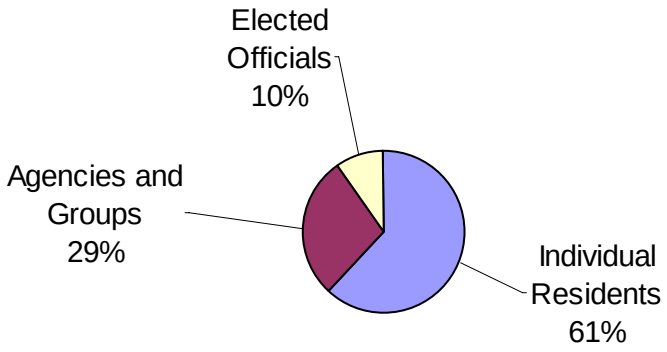
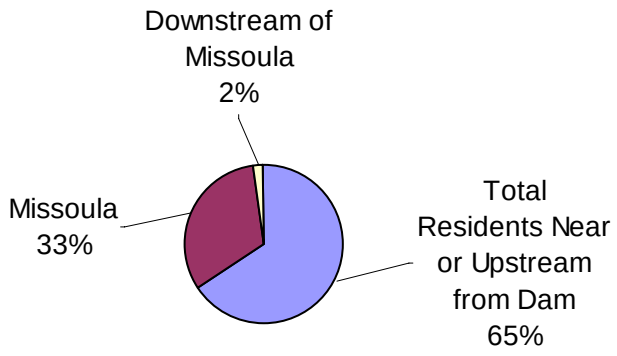


Figure 3-2 shows where the interview participants live. Several who live in areas upstream of the dam also work in Missoula. About two-thirds of those interviewed live in the vicinity of the project, upstream from the dam. One-third live in Missoula, and a small percentage live downstream of Missoula. An emphasis was placed on interviewing people who live near the project, since they will be most directly affected by active construction and remediation activities.

FIGURE 3-2
Home Residences of Community Involvement Plan Interview Participants



Interview Method

Participants were interviewed by Diana Hammer, EPA, and Brandy Wilson, CH2M HILL. Interview questions were open-ended to allow a range of responses, and detailed interview notes were taken. The comments summarized in this report are anonymous. Appendix C lists the interview participants.

The following questions were asked of each participant:

1. What have you heard about the Milltown Reservoir Superfund site and cleanup plans?
2. How do you get information about the Reservoir and cleanup?
3. Do you have any health concerns associated with the cleanup?
4. Do you have any concerns over groundwater and wells?
5. Do you have any thoughts about the future use of the reservoir area and current redevelopment plans?
6. Any other concerns?
7. Of the concerns you just mentioned, which would you say are your main concerns and what would you like to see done about them?
8. Do you have any particular health and safety concerns or suggestions associated with the construction activities? If so, how can these concerns be addressed? Do you have any suggestions for mitigation?
9. What is your view of EPA and the information (fact sheets, meetings, phone calls, etc.) EPA provides?
10. How can we best keep you informed about the cleanup activities?

Key Community Concerns and Ideas

The interview comments are summarized in the following categories:

- Overall Impression of the Cleanup Project
- Cleanup and Construction Concerns
- Groundwater and Well Issues
- Other Concerns
- Future Use of the Site and Redevelopment Plans
- View of EPA
- Effectiveness of Public Communication Methods

Overall Impression of the Cleanup Project

Through the course of the questions, and often at the end of the interview, people typically expressed an overall theme or perception about the Milltown Reservoir Sediments OU cleanup project. In the *2003 Draft Community Involvement Plan*, there was still a division between those who wanted the dam removed, and those who did not. Now that the decision to remove the dam has been made, the character of the interviews changed dramatically. Now, the main issues are about how to conduct the cleanup project safely, and what to do with the area once cleanup is complete. This section contains the overall impressions about these topics; subsequent sections provide more detail about individual issues.

Those who agree with the decision to remove the dam are excited about the anticipated economic development, recreational, and water quality benefits. The main reasons for supporting the decision included cleaning up the water supply, giving the area a "facelift," providing public access and linking trails, and restoring the confluence. One person, who was initially opposed to dam removal, said that he changed his mind with the ice jam in 1996. He and other interview participants cited the fear of an uncontrolled release if the dam broke as a main motivator in supporting dam removal.

For those people who did not agree with the initial decision to take out the dam, several said that they realize the decision has been made and they "plan to make the best of it." They are interested in having input on the next phase. Some had a brighter outlook than others, feeling that recreational opportunities will still exist, but they will just be different. For example, while people expressed a sense of loss for reservoir recreation and the pike fishery, there was an acknowledgement by many that the trout fishery would improve. Many are concerned about impacts to groundwater and wells, but feel that EPA has responded quickly to problems as they arise. Others are anxious about having adequate funding to complete the cleanup. Although they recognize that the cleanup itself is the responsibility of the Atlantic Richfield Company, a few believe that the company will shirk its obligations under Superfund and the local taxpayers will be stuck with it. A couple of people feel that this project is not truly about cleaning up the water supply, but part of a movement to remove dams all across the country.

Many of those interviewed are concerned about economic impacts to the local community, primarily Milltown and Bonner. One person cited the fact that 50 percent of the students at Bonner School live below the federally-defined poverty line, and their future needs should

be considered throughout the cleanup. Some people felt that the short-term jobs will be a boost, and that the long-term outlook represents an economic boon for the area. Economic development, as related to property ownership, emerged as an issue where there are significant differences. Some feel that the land between the current reservoir high water mark and the new, lower river water mark should be publicly held and preserved for trails and other passive recreation. Others feel that that the land should be privately held by the existing landowners along the reservoir, and should be available for sale and economic development. More than one person feared that this project would change the entire economic landscape of the area, making it more attractive for building large vacation homes, strip malls, and casinos. Others fear that removing the reservoir will leave a lot of useless, vacant land exposed. Some felt that with the right preservation tools and the vigilance of the community, a good economic outcome that integrates nature and the community could be reached without destroying the area as it is now enjoyed by the residents.

Several talked about the history of the Milltown and Bonner area, and how that relates to decisions being made today. People remember when the river ran red during labor strikes in Anaconda, and appreciate that the fish have come back today. Others cited the mill as a long-time, stabilizing aspect to the community that has become significantly less stable in the past decade. One person called Milltown "ground zero for this whole project," and urged a sensitivity to the residents of this area in particular. It all started here, with the high levels of arsenic and the replacement water supply, and now they will bear most of the disruption of the cleanup.

Interpreting and presenting that history is also important to the community. Although most people knew that the decsion had been made to not retain the powerhouse, there is still a strong desire to salvage portions of it for an interpretive center. People are keenly interested in fully documenting the project for future generations, as well as the entire story of the confluence. Overall, people feel that this is a significant public works project that needs special attention, videography, and expert historical interpretation.

Several people expressed confidence in Envirocon, and gratitude that a local company would be the lead contractor for the cleanup. They feel that their proximity to the project creates accountability and personal investment in the outcome.

Two people compared the process of taking out the dam and moving the sediment to lancing an infected wound. Ultimately it will be better, but in the interim, it is a messy and painful process. One person spoke of the importance of respecting "cultural sensitivity" as many residents, especially long-time residents, adapt to these changes. Many people feel that the ultimate success of the cleanup is still an unknown. Despite the science and modeling, they feel that the scope and scale means that there will still be some suprises along the way. However, many expressed confidence that EPA, the Atlantic Richfield Company, and Envirocon will be diligent in addressing any problems that may arise.

Cleanup and Construction Concerns

Many people are concerned about arsenic exposure through drinking water, which this cleanup project has been created to address. Overall, people feel that the health risks from the cleanup project itself are minimal, although some are concerned that not enough

sediment is being removed. People are far more concerned about construction-related risks, such as traffic, site safety, dust, and noise, as well as long-term and downstream impacts on instream water quality, fish, and wildlife.

Groundwater Quality and Human Health Related to the Cleanup

Many people are cautiously optimistic that the modeling predictions are correct and the groundwater plume will be cleaned up in 4 to 10 years, once the arsenic-laden sediment source for the plume is removed. Some felt that the risk from arsenic had been overstated, and that there are far more serious water quality issues in the area, stemming from too many people, too close together, on septic and domestic well systems.

The majority of those interviewed had no health concerns with the cleanup itself. With the monitoring and contingency plans, people feel that there is a very low chance of losing control or making the current situation any worse. Although a few people acknowledged that there is a chance something won't go as planned, people were generally confident that the aquifer will clean itself up as expected.

Some people did not have a complete understanding of how arsenic affects health, whether it is by ingestion, airborne particulate, or contact recreation like swimming or boating. EPA used the interviews as an opportunity to inform people that arsenic is a cancer risk only through drinking water with high levels of arsenic in it over a long period of time. For some people who are adjacent to the plume, but have not had well exceedances over 10 µg/L, there is some concern that there may be health effects for more sensitive populations at lower levels, in terms of circulatory issues and skin disorders. For some people living nearest the groundwater contamination, the question of possible health effects still looms large, but there is hope that this project will result in clean drinking water in a short period of time.

A couple of people were concerned that stirring up the sediments would spread contamination to a wider area or get mixed deeper into the substrate, essentially losing control of the storage area behind the reservoir or affecting new layers. Some are concerned about the long-term outcome, and worry that more contamination might be uncovered in those sediments than currently anticipated. They fear that "breaking the seal" on the contaminants could have unintended consequences and cause more far-reaching problems. A few were also concerned about past occurrences of cancer in the community that they felt had not been properly investigated.

Another concern is that the dam is being removed before the upstream contaimination in the Clark Fork River OU has been addressed. Some people worry that removing the dam and sediment now is premature. People are also concerned that not enough sediments are being removed. Leaving half of the sediments in place, which contain about 10 percent of the contamination, is seen as being insufficient if EPA wants to truly clean up the area.

Finally, one person expressed concern over periodic spills from the mill and the Exxon station. He said that right now, there is a big body of water for the pollutants to dissapate in, and he is concerned that with a lower volume of water, any spills would not get diluted enough and would cause problems.

Site Safety and General Construction Concerns

EPA has been actively engaged in working with fire, police, and other emergency responders. Representatives of those agencies were included in the interview process for this *Community Involvement Plan*. Their main concerns focus on coordination with Envirocon for regular tours so that responders will be familiar with the site if a response is needed. They also desire regular construction updates for related road closures, so that a 911 call is not delayed. They are supportive of the development of a *Community Health and Safety Plan* in addition to the *Site Health and Safety Plan*, and expressed a strong desire for regular, meaningful coordination with Envirocon and other site contractors.

A couple of people expressed a hope that Envirocon will hire union workers, to ensure that the employees are fully trained to deal with any toxicity issues. Others felt that construction at this site is standard operating practice for the workers involved, and that additional input is not really needed.

Some people were concerned about the bypass channel for the Clark Fork River, and whether it would become an attractive hazard to people. Several expressed a desire for fencing and access control, so children would be less likely to go to the site and be in harm's way. A site overview at a school-wide asembly was suggested as a way to help reduce children's curiosity about site activities. This concern is further discussed under the heading within this section for **Public Access**.

Overall, people seemed to think that the construction risks are small, but the process will be painful and disruptive for the community. Several expressed concern about train schedules, and coordinating those to the school schedule. People desired regular updates on construction and site closures so that they could plan their lives accordingly.

One concern expressed is the possiblity of social disruption, including alcohol, gambling, and violence, from an increased, transitory work force. Having a local company in charge helps to mitigate some of those concerns. Others were concerned that the schedule will not be met, and residents will be disrupted by construction 10 to 20 years into the future.

Traffic

By far, the highest concern about the cleanup project is construction-related traffic. Although the sediments will be transported by train to an off-site repository, site equipment, gravel, and other materials will be brought onsite by truck. Exact estimates and schedules are not available now, but project managers project that there will be pulses of traffic during the project, estimated to peak at one truck every 10 minutes for 6 days while hauling in road base materials. Most of the other traffic will be limited to workers going to and from the work site, and hauling in other necessary materials as needed; for example, one truck every 20 to 30 minutes for 2 weeks while rip rap is brought in or 20 truckloads of material being delivered over 3 months. Many people understand that the truck traffic anticipated for this project will be far less than that experienced with logging trucks during the heyday of mill operation, when more than 40 truckloads of wood waste per day used Highway 200. However, overall traffic has increased dramatically with population in the last few years, and some sites are already dangerous. Additional traffic generated by the project is viewed by residents as an additional strain in an area that already lacks safe routes for pedestrians and traffic lights.

People are highly supportive of constructing pedestrian and bicycle trails along Highway 210 (also called Highway 10 or Highway 10 East) before the project begins. The Plitzville Walkers use Highway 210 daily for fitness, and many of the residents are concerned that the closure of the Two Rivers Community Park will limit pedestrian uses and force additional walkers and joggers onto Highway 210.

People are also concerned about the closure and rebuilding of the pedestrian bridge over the Blackfoot River. Alternatives for crossing the river then become the highway, which is not a good option for schoolchildren and others. People in the area would like to see a stop light at Town Pump, because the area is already difficult for pedestrians and will become worse. Although EPA does not have jurisdiction over that, traffic counts are currently being conducted by Montana Department of Transportation to see if a light is merited.

A few people are hoping that gravel quarry can be done by rail instead of by truck. If gravel has to come down Highway 200, and if bridges need to be closed for repair, it is believed that the traffic situation will become dire. Highway 200 is described as a "bottleneck" on summer weekends as it is, and it is believed that the construction will make it worse.

Some were concerned about heavy truck traffic damaging Highway 200, which would increase the cost and frequency of road repairs. If the Highway 200 bridge is closed and traffic is routed through Milltown and Bonner, some people felt that there would be high risks for residents in Plitzville and Turah. There were also concerns that the speed limit on both Highway 200 and Highway 210 are too high.

People are generally less concerned about train traffic than truck traffic, because they understand that it will only be one train in, one train out, per day, and that the train will not run in the peak hours before and after school. A few people said that operation of this train is of far less concern than the way that Stimson operates the trains now. One school crossing is a source of concern. It is an informal but well-worn path between the neighborhood at Hellgate and Bonner School, which will become the active rail spur for the project. People suggested train gates or a bridge at this location. One person expressed concern about derailments and contaminating other areas.

Some people felt that the construction traffic is no different than a typical Montana highway construction season, and that the community will be able to deal with it. People are accustomed to dealing with truck traffic and trains. Putting restrictions in place, like requiring all of the construction truck drivers to follow posted speed limits, would help. Timing traffic to off-peak hours was another suggestion. Many have an expectation that increased traffic will come with construction, but also as the area is redeveloped, tourist traffic will increase over time. They are supportive of trails, additional signage, and other mitigation measures to help now and into the future.

Community Safety Concerns

Most of the community safety concerns are focused on children. Right now, children like to jump off of the pedestrian bridge over the Blackfoot River. They may not be aware of how low the water will get as the reservoir is lowered. People suggested fencing or signage to alert children to the danger. Also, people mentioned that the rope swing over the reservoir might become a hazard as the water level drops.

People are concerned about children getting to school and trespassing on the construction site. Some suggested temporary fencing. One suggestion was that if a train does need to run during school hours, someone should physically be there at the main crossings near the school to assure that children to not get hit. Another suggestion is to hold a school-wide assembly this fall before the start of active construction to teach children about safety.

Air Quality and Noise

Air quality is second only to traffic as being a key concern for residents. Citing the frequent winds and dry climate, people are concerned that the sediments will dry more quickly than anticipated and will cause airborne arsenic contamination if train cars and other loads are not covered. People are happy with a "no visible dust" policy and want EPA to ensure that dust is controlled.

Some people requested notification of anticipated high-dust days because of allergies or asthma. Others asked if air quality would be monitored throughout construction and reported to the public. A few were more concerned about the dust from dirt haul roads, and from truck traffic through town, than about the contaminated sediments.

One person was not concerned with blowing dust, from an arsenic perspective. His father worked in Anaconda, breathing the arsenic dust blowing off of the hill, and he and his co-workers suffered no ill effects.

Generally, people were not concerned about construction noise, unless operations go to 24-hours from time to time because of scheduling issues. Since the project is on the other side of Interstate 90 from residences, people generally felt that the interstate noise would drown out the construction.

Public Access

Only one person felt that the public does not need some way to view the site. Everyone else felt that providing some kind of public viewpoint would be essential to maintaining site safety and preventing trespass. Opinions differed in how to provide a safe viewing area.

Opinion about using the bluff as an access site was divided. Most people felt that it could be developed safely, while a few felt that there was no way to make this area safe. People recalled car accidents, suicides, and heavy party activity at the bluff, and felt that it would be a mistake to attract any additional people to the area. Those who are in favor of using the bluff site said that it offers an unparelled view of the valley that they hope would still be usable by the community and tourists after the cleanup project is finished.

Some people suggested periodic site tours, and a few cited the Silver Bow Creek tour as an example of a good effort. People also really supported the idea of using web cams.

Even though the Two Rivers Community Park will be closed, people encouraged the use of the old Milwaukee caboose area as a center for information kiosks. They were also supportive of the idea of a staffed project trailer at this location to provide onsite information about the work as it progresses.

For children, people suggested using the watershed education network for school activities and science projects. They feel that frequent updates about the construction, in school

assemblies or through class projects, will help reduce curiosity about the site and reduce risks from trespassing.

Some people are concerned that adults will trespass onto the site as well, either for fishing and recreation access or just out of curiosity. Finding safe viewing areas, as well as frequent public communication about what is open or closed for recreation, were suggested as ways to limit the danger to people.

Wetlands, Aquatic Life, and Wildlife

Some people are concerned about wetland mitigation and what kinds of wetlands will be in the area. While some believe that waterfowl hunting opportunities will decrease, others believe that opportunities will increase. People want to be sure that the quantity and quality of wetland areas will be maintained, and that the area won't be allowed to become filled with poor-quality "mosquito ponds."

Many are concerned that there will be fish kills as a result of the cleanup project. Some feel that this is a temporary impact that will pass quickly. Most people recognize that the pike fishery will disappear with the cooler, faster-moving water. One person suggested a fishing derby so that people could fish the pike out in one big festival instead of just letting them die in the river. Several people are excited about the chance that trout populations will rebound and provide an improved fishery.

People also have concerns for other wildlife, including deer, frogs, salamanders, and songbirds. People are concerned about displacement during construction, and permanent changes to the types and populations of wildlife as the result of switching from a reservoir to a river.

Downstream Impacts

People are highly concerned about downstream impacts. Three main reasons were given for this concern: (1) not all of the sediment is being removed and presents a long-term risk; (2) upstream, the Clark Fork River has not yet been cleaned up; and (3) removing the dam could put the sole-source Missoula aquifer at risk.

Several people felt that the Thompson Falls reservoir and other downstream facilities are at risk from the cleanup of the Milltown Reservoir. Although the Milltown Dam is currently filled to the point that it operates more as a run-of-the-river facility than a sediment trap, people are concerned that flooding events along the Clark Fork could essentially create "a new Superfund site" at Thompson Falls. A few people made statements contracdicting this fear, believing that the metals are so heavy, they would settle out before they ever reach Thompson Falls.

Some people feel that even with the bypass channel, mud from the construction site will be washed downstream. People urged caution in removing the sediments so that such a problem won't happen. A few people were very concerned that once the arsenic is stirred up in the Milltown reservoir through construction, there will be a massive fish kill downstream. People desire a robust monitoring system to assure this does not take place.

People wondered why any arsenic-contaminated sediments are left in place. Although some people believe that some trace amounts of aresenic, at background levels, are acceptable,

many are worried that leaving contaminated sediments in place leaves downstream risks to fish and people in place. People expressed confusion about whether arsenic is more dangerous wet at the bottom of the reservoir or dry on the riverbanks.

Some are further concerned that by leaving any arsenic behind and by removing the dam, the sole-source Missoula aquifer is at risk. Some people do not understand how the construction can be done in such a way as to prevent mud from going downstream. Others feel that enough monitoring has been put in place to alert of any problems, and that contingency plans are adequate to address any issues that could arise.

Some people are not concerned about downstream impacts. A few said that while they were happy EPA was working with downstream irrigators, this project would have no more risk or sediment than what irrigators currently experience during high flow seasons. Some felt that any risks during construction in a controlled release are far outweighed by the benefits of dam removal. These people are more concerned about a flood or another ice flow that could cause the dam to fail catastrophically and cause serious downstream problems. One person urged EPA to remember that the goal is to prevent a major catastrophe, and to manage the small construction risk appropriately.

Groundwater and Well Concerns

Comments regarding groundwater and wells ranged from those who were completely unconcerned to those who were highly concerned. At one end of the spectrum, people felt that the purpose of this project is to restore groundwater, and that any well problems are being promptly addressed by EPA and the Atlantic Richfield Company. At the other extreme, people feel that doing the project will worsen the quality and quantity of well water for residents, and that such problems will persist long after EPA and the Atlantic Richfield Company leave the site.

Most people in communities near the site have taken advantage of the free testing for arsenic offered by Missoula County. Many of these people participate in regular testing and feel that the water in their wells is safe to drink. Some people in the Milltown neighborhood are concerned that as the water level fluctuates throughout the project, wells that are just below the drinking water standard may exceed it quickly. People are concerned that when the water level rises with runoff again next year, water quality will get worse as they draw from nearer the top of the aquifer. One person suggested hooking the entire neghborhood to a water system. Despite resistance to this idea and cost, it was percieved by that individual to be the safest alternative. Another person in a separate interview was concerned that this entire project was just a ploy to get people to pay for a water system.

A couple of people were concerned because the map of the plume has changed over the decades, and it is difficult to tell whether people should be worried about health effects or not. There was also a concern that the original groundwater data was not very accurate, and that not enough study has been done to refine the results yet. There is also concern that since the arsenic standard has changed from 50 µg/L to 10 µg/L, it could be changed in another few years to 5 µg/L or something lower. A lack of faith in the safety of even the current, lower standard was expressed, as well as a desire to have more precise testing from the county than “less than 3 µg/L,” which is the current reporting level.

Those who have experienced well problems during the reservoir drawdown last year, or who had talked to neighbors that had problems, were all complimentary of the quick response from EPA to have it addressed, either by lowering the pump, deepening the well or intalling a new well. One person was concerned that if 20 wells go dry at once, it might be tough to keep up with the demand for well improvements. However, others acknowledged that the water table is likely to change, and were relieved that funding is in place to address any problems. Only a couple of people had not heard that EPA would be paying for improvements, and had not reported problems with the last drawdown of sediment in their water. One person mentioned that they had had problems with their well when the reservoir was drawn down years ago to repair the dam but had never thought to ask for anyone to pay for well improvements and was pleasantly surprised that EPA was footing the bill now.

People have other groundwater and well concerns unrelated to the Superfund cleanup, including development pressures throughout the valley draining the aquifer, too many wells and septic systems located too close together, and oil and gas seeping through gravel driveways into water sources.

Generally, people are impressed and heartened by the idea that water in Milltown could be drinkable and safe again. The majority of people feel that the monitoring plan is adequate.

Other Concerns

The four other concerns cited most frequently were flooding, property ownership, cleanup costs, and preparing the community for change. These are discussed in more detail under the sub-headings within this section. Additional, miscellaneous concerns are described in the paragraphs immediately below.

A few people discussed health and safety in a different context than summarized previously. One person desires good wages and benefits for everyone who does the work, and safe working conditions. Another said that the major drowining risk in the Clark Fork River is cottonwood trees and strainers along the bank, and is hopeful that these risks can be addressed.

Some people asked how far down the surface water level will go, and if it would be close to the original river. A few people are concerned about all of the garbage that is likely to be found in the sediments, and wondered how that would be removed and disposed. One person asked if copper would be processed out of the sediments for mineral recovery.

One person wondered if the alternative water supply in Milltown would be phased out after the project, and expressed concern over the current management of the water board. The person felt that the water should have been provided for free, but said that the cost had been going up to the point that they were paying more for water in Milltown than in Missoula. The person was curious about what the funds are being used for, and if any of the agencies are overseeing the actions of the water board.

One person said that there would likely be a few problems along the way, and that people who are set against the project would try to publicize those problems. The person hopes that any problems are just honest mistakes, and not as a result of corruption or other related

problems. Another person echoed that comment, and said that someone needs to make sure the money in the project is going to public, not private, interests.

A couple of people asked about the Opportunity Ponds repository, and if conditions would improve for people in that community after the sediment from Milltown is brought up there and used as a capping material. One person expressed hope that the rich, organic matter would be able to grow grasses to reduce the dust problem there.

One person is concerned that not enough research attention is being paid to the site. The individual feels that a large research effort should be fostered for this; otherwise, it's a lost opportunity to see what really happens in this kind of project.

Flooding

Concerns about flooding ranged from contingency plans for if flooding occurred during project implemenation, to worries that Missoula would be flooded regularly without the dam in place. One person was concerned that if the Clark Fork River is allowed to range across the flood plain, people's homes are at more risk next to the river than they were next to a reservoir.

A few people made reference to the 1996 ice flow as an example of the dam saving the town of Missoula from certain flooding. Some were surprised that the reservoir is not very deep at the dam, and operates more as a run-of-the-river facility. Another person was concerned that the Clark Fork River could take out the highway in a large flooding event, because Interstate 90 was an old channel for the river before it was built.

Property Ownership

People with property fronting the reservoir are concerned about whether their property line will descend with the dropping water levels. They said they have heard mixed messages from NorthWestern as to whether "quit claim deeds" will give individuals the right to the property, or if it will just go to the state. People are also concerned that if the land is public, bikes, horses, and hikers will be frequenting the trails and disturbing what has always been a peaceful and quiet area along the reservoir. One person expressed frustration that the ownership issues have been in limbo for too long and should be resolved in a more timely fashion.

Other people would like to see the land in and around the current reservoir transferred to the state, so that the area can be maintianed in natural habitat and to provide trails and recreation access. One person is hopeful that the transfer can happen without the state needing to actually purchase the land. These conflicting perspectives are currently an issue for the residents, and if not resolved soon, could prove to be just as divisive as the debate over whether the dam should be removed, and could impact some of the progress being made by the Redevelopment Working Group.

A few people were curious about the Two Rivers Community Park. They want to know whether that area is going to be expanded after the water level drops, and if Bonner Development Group is going to continue to own it. Another person asked what will happen with NorthWestern's water right, and if that will be transferred if the state takes ownership of the land.

One person felt that over time, real estate values will increase after the cleanup. Right now, that person feels that prices are lower in this part of Montana than in the rest of western Montana because of the stigma associated with the Superfund site. As the vegetation recovers, that person feels property values will increase in all areas except Milltown, because of its proximity to the highway and railroad tracks.

Cost

People are concerned that the cleanup costs are going to increase as the work progresses. One person specifically pointed to dust abatement as a significant cost that had not been adequately addressed. One person expressed dissapointment that redevelopment spending is being split with Deer Lodge County. Another said that this move was important so that the counties could support each other in redevelopment funding work as the restoration moves forward.

Preparing for Community Change

Of all of the issues in this section, the "other concern" most frequently cited is that the Milltown—Bonner community is not ready for the change that will come with dam removal. People felt that although there have been many meetings and much information provided, people are not going to be prepared for the shock when the dam is finally removed. To address this, a few people suggested that EPA continuously keep a vision of the completed river system in front of people so that they are prepared. Some also suggested hiring artists to illustrate the various possiblities for the future.

People also expressed concern that there has been too much focus on the short-term construction impacts and not enough focus on the long-term vision. There is a feeling that many people are not able to perceive what will happen in 10 to 15 years. However, several people also said that the Redevelopment Working Group has been successful in crafting this sort of forward-looking vision, and that they are hopeful more people will become involved in shaping the community over time to foster buy-in to the ultimate decisions.

Future Use of the Site and Redevelopment Plans

Most of those interviewed were aware of the Redevelopment Working Group and had heard bits and pieces about the plans. For example, nearly everyone had heard about the whitewater park, but few had heard that this idea lost favor to a more natural gradient and channel configuration. While only a few of those interviewed serve on the Redevelopment Working Group, many people get e-mails from Working Group members or watch the meetings on public access T.V. to stay involved.

Some people have a vision of the restored confluence as a visitor destination, complete with a conference center, marinas, beaches, overlooks, and a museum. Others visualize a more natural and rustic setting, with an emphasis on wildlife habitat, quiet trails along the riverbanks, and more passive recreation such as rafting and fishing.

A few people expressed frustration that it was difficult to keep up with plans, since they seem to change every 3 to 4 months. Others viewed this as a strength of the process and proof that many ideas and opinions are being considered.

Some people asked for specific concepts to be considered, including day use areas, trail systems, a beach for swimming, overnight camping areas, a fishing pond, an ice skating rink, and accessible parks and pathways. Some asked for retaining some pools higher in the current reservoir area to maintain wildlife habitat, others were supportive of a faster gradient with grade control structures for whitewater use, and some were entirely opposed to doing anything like Brennan's Wave in Missoula. One person said that the area by Butte looks too "man-made," and hopes that this area will look more natural when completed. People also desired a timeline for completion, and wanted to know when they could recreate in the area with their children again. One person fears that the area could be "loved to death" because of the size of the surrounding population. Another feared that the area could become unsafe because of vagrants or crime. One person was concerned that if all of the contaminated sediments are not removed, children could have problems from playing in the dirt at future parks. Still others felt that regardless of the specific plan chosen, the removal of the contamination, along with the restoration work, would be a boon to the community once the construction period was over.

Many people are concerned that there will not be enough money for all of the redevelopment plans, including recreational areas and an interpretive center. Several people would like to see a trust fund or some kind of guarantee established to assure results. People identified a role for the state and the legislature in securing long-term funding and helping to move the area away from being dependent on the timber mill for its entire economy. People are also concerned that process on redevelopment planning could be stymied by property ownership issues.

Many people are amazed at the array of options and the size of the undertaking. One person captured it best, saying "restoring the confluence of two big rivers, about 18,000 cubic feet per second of water, that is really a big deal." The concern over the size of the project also led to questions about ongoing management of the area when it is done.

Several people have been impressed with the success of the Redevelopment Working Group in staying together for 3 years and pushing for ideas and solutions. People generally feel that the plans are "real" and that positive changes will happen for the community.

Trail Systems

Comments about trails were focused on the pedestrian and bike trails proposed for Highway 210, as well as trails throughout the reservoir site.

As described in the **Traffic** section, people are highly supportive of trails along Highway 210 for safety during construction and to serve the community into the future. There is some debate about which side of the road that the trail should be on. Some favor the railway side, because there are fewer driveway curb cuts and it is safer because fewer cars would be backing out of driveways onto the road. Others favor placing the trail on the residential side of the road, because then childeren would not be crossing the road frequently to access the trail. A few people are concerned about ongoing costs associated with trail maintenance; however, people also embrace linking all of the communities from Turah to Missoula with a trail system. One person credited the trail system with helping to turn public opinion in favor of dam removal and area redevelopment.

For the trails along the new confluence, one person was in favor of the trails, as long as they did not go behind his house. On the other hand, another person felt that having a trail adjacent to their home would be a benefit and increase the value. Yet another person felt that the trail systems should be accessible.

One person feels that it would be better to connect at a point with better access and visibility. That individual felt that connecting to the Kim Williams trail would bring a criminal element too close to Bonner School. Many others felt that using the Kim Williams trail would make an excellent loop, all the way around to the caboose site.

Water-based Recreation

Although many people are sorry for the loss of flatwater recreation at the reservoir, others are embracing the opportunity for "taking a different boat" down the river. Emergency service personnel interviewed said that the need for river rescue would likely continue, but the advantage is that rescuers will no longer need to worry about portaging around the dam. Most people are curious about what the final gradient of the river will be, and whether activities like tubing will be possible.

A few people were still supportive of the whitewater park idea, but many others found the thought to be contrary to returning the confluence to a natural state. Others simply want more family-friendly activities here, such as tubing, canoeing, and swimming, rather than a tourist-attracting whitewater experience. Another person said that fishing was the most important use, and so the river should be restored to support that.

Some worry that the increase in whitewater recreation will drive away the waterfowl and other wildlife, like moose, deer, and elk. These people are interested in setting aside wetland areas that do not have as much human intrusion.

Interpretation of Cultural and Historic Resources

One person said that there is nothing historic or wonderful about Milltown Dam. Many other people held a markedly different opinion. Several people are extremely disappointed that the power house will not be retained. One person pointed out that history stories are best told by preserving the places where it happens; here, the plan is to dismantle the place and preserve pieces of it in an interpretive center. Many people are concerned that there will not be enough funding to adequately tell the story of this confluence. There is a strong desire to tell the entire history, from glaicial Lake Missoula, the road to the buffalo, through Lewis and Clark and Mullan Road expeditions, to the construction of the Milltown Dam, to the present story of cleaning up past practices, and the future of restored rivers.

People felt that there is adequate documentation of the reservoir as it is now, and that through videography during the project there will be documentation of the project itself. A few people suggested that the local art community be involved, or perhaps students from the University. Some even suggested that Bonner school kids could be an active part of developing materials for an interpretive center. People are comfortable about options for documenting the present. People are more concerned that the 1906 piece of the story, of the magical use of electricity and development of this valley, will be lost. One person felt that the historic analysis by EPA was inadequate.

Another cultural element mentioned was incorporating Richard Hugo's poetry into the telling of the confluence story.

View of EPA

Most people feel that the EPA personnel involved with this project have been honest, forthcoming, and helpful. Most feel that EPA is doing a good job at this site, and made good decisions. However, when people look more widely around the state, they begin to be concerned that EPA, as an agency, won't be able to follow through on this site, despite the best intentions of the local staff working on the project. A few people brought up the case of Rimini, Montana, as an example of where EPA has failed a local community. Others pointed to the dust control problems at Opportunity Ponds. A few other people felt that government in general is burdened with too much red tape, which results in too little action. They would like to see the process move more quickly.

Others felt that EPA was too strongly influenced by environmental and special interest groups in deciding to remove the dam. Others congratulated the agency for making a bold decision for a permanent cleanup solution. One person credited EPA with being part of a "confluence" of people and circumstances that led to the decision to remove the dam.

Many people point to the responsiveness of EPA to groundwater and well concerns as evidence of straightforward and positive interactions with the agency. People felt that EPA has been helpful in providing information and solutions to well problems. People have also been reassured to see the same professionals present throughout the project, at all of the meetings. This continuity is believed to be conducive to getting it done right. Several people said that they were grateful to the EPA for addressing arsenic in groundwater here, and that they appreciated the many independent studies of the site that have been conducted over time.

Effectiveness of Public Communication Methods

Most people feel that EPA has provided more than adequate information. Further, many people said that if they needed information, it was easy to find it. The most popular ways to get information, in order of effectiveness, were fact sheets, public meetings, newspaper, public access TV coverage, and the web site. Generally, people feel that EPA is doing a good job of covering all of the information bases, and that people can become very educated about the site by attending meetings, such as meetings at Bonner School and the new Milltown Mondays at the River City Grille. People appreciated the abundance of opportunities for public comment throughout the process. Even those who did not agree with the final decision felt like they had an opportunity to present their views, and that EPA listened. Only one person felt that the information from EPA was inadequate and did not provide enough detail for making an informed decision.

Some people have been confused by the multiple drafts of materials that have come out over time. While they recognize the growing knowledge and changing of alternatives, they found some of it to be difficult to keep up with. Other people quit going to public meetings at some point, because they felt the same people were stating the same positions over and over. They prefer to get information from the newspaper or fact sheets rather than listening through a public meeting.

Most people felt that EPA should continue the same outreach efforts that are being conducted now, with some additions for the construction phase such as construction schedule updates. People made the following suggestions for future communication; because they are all listed here, some are contradictory:

- Use the Fire Station as a place for public information. It is an important part of the community and would be ideal for posting weekly updates and maps.
- Continue to send fact sheets in regular mail.
- Use highway reader boards to alert for road closures or public meetings.
- Post construction updates at the Milltown Market, the River City Grill, the bank, the two Post Offices, and the caboose site.
- Conduct regular outreach programs with the kids at Bonner School.
- Create a "really cool" kiosk at the caboose area that is continuously updated and that people will read.
- One person guessed that only about 10 percent of the Milltown—Bonner community is using the web, and suggested more hard-copy information.
- Write a regular column for the *Missoulian* and *The Independent*.
- Send e-mails of regular updates to people on an opt-in subscription list.
- Use a map to show where construction activity will be focused from month-to-month.
- Do more neighborhood-scale meetings, hosted in someone's living room, rather than the big, public hearings. Allow people to ask questions in small groups, one-on-one.
- Continue to broadcast Redevelopment Working Group meetings on public access T.V.
- Work through the fly shops and outdoor gear shops to reach recreationists about closures and construction.
- Use web cams to show the site so people can appreciate the progress visually.
- Focus outreach in the areas that are suffering the brunt of construction.
- Hold more meetings in Missoula.
- Be sensitive to cultural differences, and to how important this dam and reservoir have been in the lives of the families here.
- Create an interactive PowerPoint presentation on the web site that allows users to see the end result and links to deeper sources of information.
- Get an office space near the project site, and keep regular hours to be accessible to residents.
- Work with the *Montana Today* T.V. show to have regular spots with construction updates and other information.
- Remain accessible for questions and concerns.

SECTION 4.0

Highlights of the Revised Community Relations Program

The revised community relations program is designed to keep the community informed about the Milltown site, and to provide an opportunity for residents and officials to participate in the Superfund process. The objectives of this revised community relations program are as follows:

- **Keep the public informed of site related activities and issues using site-specific, tiered communication efforts:** Interviewees appear to be pleased with the varying levels of information provided. Those who want to follow progress, but are less interested in the technical details, receive information from the fact sheets and newspapers. Those who want to be involved at more technical or in-depth level attend meetings and participate in workgroups. Still others seek out those who attend meetings or serve on workgroups as a source of information. This tiered approach to public information appears to be working well and delivering what people need in terms of complexity.
- **Continue to involve residents in the decision-making process:** Although the decision to remove the dam and transport sediments to the Opportunity Ponds Waste Repository has been made, many more decisions face this community in terms of actual cleanup plan designs. The public, through CFRTAC and Missoula County representatives, has many opportunities to participate in the Design Review Team meetings. In addition, many decisions remain to be made about restoration and redevelopment. EPA is not the lead agency on these last two efforts, but will remain at the table to advocate for continued community involvement and provide continuity and technical expertise as plans move forward.
- **Be responsive in addressing the needs of all individuals potentially affected by the Milltown Site cleanup activity:** EPA will continue to monitor and respond to the needs of the residents living in the Milltown—Bonner area. Key areas to focus on will be controlling traffic, constructing trails, quickly resolving well problems, and working closely with Bonner School to address children's safety. Additionally, EPA is considering periodic neighborhood meetings to address specific concerns at sites near the construction activity. Concerned citizens of Missoula will also continue to be informed of progress, particularly as construction affects traffic and recreation closures, and through the site monitoring program.
- **Maintain an open and honest policy with the community:** EPA will continue to maintain open and honest communication with individuals in the Milltown—Bonner area and Missoula. Every attempt will be made to let residents know ahead of time what activities will be occurring, and when. EPA staff are always available for questions by phone or e-mail, and often in person at local meetings; for example, Milltown Mondays and Redevelopment Working Group meetings. EPA will have regular hours at a temporary office in the community during construction (exact location to be determined).

SECTION 5.0

Community Relations Activities

The following is a list of community relations activities to be conducted at the Milltown site. The activities are designed to address highlights and key community concerns identified in this plan. Some of these activities are required by Superfund. The EPA Community Involvement Coordinator will be responsible for implementing these activities.

Continue Meeting with the Involved Interest Groups

In general, individuals interviewed feel strongly that it is important for EPA to maintain contact and attend technical group meetings with local interest groups. To date, these groups have been an important means of two-way communication between EPA and the most involved public. EPA recognizes the significance of maintaining these relationships and will continue to support these groups. EPA will work with MFWP to reach out more to recreation user groups, such as Trout Unlimited, Ducks Unlimited, fly shop owners, outfitters, and river guides.

Conduct Public Meetings

Public meetings are another means of establishing dialogue and communication with the members of the community. Public meetings are most useful when the EPA wishes to reach a general and large audience, particularly when they wish to issue information about some type of change or new phase of the Milltown project. The meeting location should be an accessible and well known place, and the meeting time should be held during nonworking hours such as evenings to allow for maximum public participation. The Bonner School (lunch room, library, or gym) is a popular place for public meetings. Public meetings should include presentations by EPA, the state, and possibly Atlantic Richfield Company, and provide an opportunity for the agencies to receive a wide range of opinions from local citizens.

Individuals interviewed indicated that public meetings have been a good means of disseminating general information about the site to the public. In the past, public meetings have been well attended. However, individuals in Milltown would prefer that the content of the public meetings be limited to information directly related to the Milltown area; other issues have been brought up by members of the public at meetings in the past that Milltown residents did not feel were specific to their situation. Meetings specific to Milltown, such as those on upcoming field activities or health effects or testing results, should be held in Milltown or Bonner. EPA should also hold public meetings in Missoula.

In addition, EPA is considering using a neighborhood meeting format to talk directly with people adjacent to specific construction areas. These informal meetings, held at a volunteer's house, would create an opportunity for neighbors to talk one-on-one with EPA staff.

Produce Fact Sheets and Updates

Nearly all of the individuals interviewed commented that fact sheets provided by EPA are an excellent communication tool, especially in an area where many residents do not have Internet access. Fact sheets contain more in-depth information about complex issues of public concern. At this point, people are most concerned about timing of construction activities. Once construction is underway, EPA will provide weekly construction updates, both online and as posters in the Milltown—Bonner area. EPA will also look into opportunities for regular updates via the local media outlets.

EPA maintains a mailing list for the Milltown site. Fact sheets are mailed to all residents in the Bonner and Milltown zip codes, plus Rural Route 3 and Rural Route 4. In addition, EPA maintains a mailing list of a couple hundred people who have expressed an interest but live outside the immediate project area. All together, EPA sends approximately 3,300 fact sheets out at every mailing. The mailing list is updated as necessary. In addition, EPA has created a group E-mail list to alert people about upcoming site activities, such as EPA did for the Phase I draw down of the Milltown Reservoir on June 1, 2006.

Maintain the Information Repositories

Information repositories are a simple means of allowing the public free and convenient access to all documents related to the Milltown site. An information repository has the important function of allowing every individual opportunity to review detailed information. Repositories contain a collection of important site documents.

Repositories are maintained at the Mansfield Library at the University of Montana campus and at the Bonner School Library. The Mansfield Library has microfilm copies of all administrative record materials for the Clark Fork Superfund sites, as well as "hard copies" of important documents. Bonner School has important documents specific to the Milltown site. EPA periodically checks the repositories to ensure the Milltown documents are still there and current. Both the Mansfield and Bonner School librarians have received an index of available documents and a guide to using both the indexes and the microfilmed administrative record itself. The microfilm will be updated on a quarterly basis. Repository locations are usually listed in site reports, fact sheets, and updates.

In the 2003 *Draft Community Involvement Plan*, several interviewees commented that the Milltown documents are not easy to find. There appeared to be particular dissatisfaction when trying to find information at the Mansfield Library because of the filing system. The Mansfield Library currently has Clark Fork River basin records on microfilm, so it may be easier to find information there. Several people interviewed in 2003 mentioned that they have been using the Clark Fork Coalition library, and feel that they can get additional information there. During interviews for the 2006 *Community Involvement Plan*, nobody mentioned using the information repositories. This may be because many documents are now more readily available on-line via web sites or ftp sites and that, at this point, the information repositories are not used as much in this phase of the project.

Use Innovative Methods to Provide Construction and Redevelopment Information

Some individuals interviewed responded that although they would like to attend the public meetings, sometimes they were too busy and could not make it on that particular day, or they work evenings. People are enthusiastic about the Redevelopment Working Group meetings on public access T.V., and some even tape the meetings to watch them later. EPA may consider approaching public access T.V. to cover additional public meetings as well.

Many people were excited about the prospect of web cams at the site to view construction progress remotely. Several people felt that this would provide a safe way to view the site, and also create a record of the construction that could be used in the interpretive center in the future. Other people with Internet access also asked to be kept informed of progress by e-mail. EPA created a notification e-mail list that it will use as part of the Community Health and Safety Plan and for updates on site construction activities.

Now that the project is moving into active construction and will attract wider attention, EPA needs to inform people of progress in more of an ongoing basis. In addition to the construction updates, EPA plans to create a local public information center. At a minimum, EPA will provide an informational kiosk with maps, site history, and construction progress. EPA is also considering a project trailer at this site, in collaboration with the state and the USACE. It would have regular hours so that people would know where and when to talk to agency staff in person.

The public information area may also contain a map to a viewpoint on the bluff overlooking the dam. EPA is currently negotiating access agreements with adjacent landowners, and examining the feasibility of developing a safe viewpoint. This viewpoint would also have interpretive information about site history, maps, and a vision of what the project will look like when completed.

Enhance Relationships with the Media

Press briefings should be used to bring together EPA officials and the media. A press briefing allows the media access to factual information which will be directly passed on to a broad audience in Missoula and Milltown. A press briefing may be useful for construction activities and redevelopment updates.

Individuals suggested that EPA take a more active role in the media by producing a regular monthly column to be published in the *Missoulian*, the daily newspaper. Other newspapers mentioned as possible recipients of a column included the *Golden Star* (a senior citizen newspaper), the Missoula *Independent* (a free weekly newspaper), and the University of Montana *Kaimin* (a student-run paper). EPA could carry out this suggestion fairly easily by submitting portions of agency publications for the newspaper narratives. It was also suggested that EPA use local radio stations and T.V. (such as the *Montana Today* program) to provide timely information about construction work as people are getting ready to leave in the morning. A few other people suggested that a weekly construction update might be easy to place in the *Missoulian*, either in the Community section or the Outdoors section.

Appendix A

Contact List of Key Community Leaders, Interested Parties, and Agency Representatives

APPENDIX A

Contact List of Key Community Leaders, Interested Parties, and Agency Representatives

This appendix lists key community leaders, interested parties, and agency representatives, along with contact information. The following tables are included in this appendix:

- Table A-1: Federal Elected Officials
- Table A-2: State Elected Officials
- Table A-3: Local Officials (Elected and Appointed)
- Table A-4: Environmental Protection Agency Officials
- Table A-5: Montana Department of Environmental Quality
- Table A-6: Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes
- Table A-7: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Table A-8: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Missoula
- Table A-9: Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks
- Table A-10: Montana Natural Resource Damages Program
- Table A-11: Potentially Responsible Parties (Partial List)
- Table A-12: Public Interest Groups
- Table A-13: Media

TABLE A-1
Federal Elected Officials

Name	Address	Phone Number(s)
U.S. Senators		
Senator Max Baucus	511 Hart Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510	(202) 224-2651 1-800-332-6106
Local Staff and Address: Mr. Matt Jones Ms. Joy Patarka	1821 South Avenue West Suite 203 Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 329-3123
Senator Conrad Burns	187 Dirksen Senate Office Building Washington, D.C. 20510	(202) 224-2644 1-800-344-1513
Local Staff and Address: Mr. Larry Anderson Ms. Erin Ballas	116 West Front Street Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 728-3003
U.S. House of Representatives		
Representative Denny Rehberg	516 Cannon House Office Bldg Washington, D.C. 20515	(202) 225-3211
Local Staff and Address: Ms. Keli McQuisten Mr. Tom Schultz	218 East Main, Suite B Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 543-9550

TABLE A-2
State Elected Officials

Name	Address	Phone Number(s)
Governor Brian Schweitzer	Office of the Governor Montana State Capitol Building Helena, MT 59620	(406) 444-3111
Milltown—Bonner—West Riverside Area Representatives		
Senator Carol Williams	P.O. Box 9176 Missoula, MT 59807-9176	(406) 728-8735
Representative Kevin Furey	1861 E Broadway Street Missoula, MT 59802-4903	(406) 829-1539
Representative Robin Hamilton	330 Daly Avenue Missoula, MT 59801-4338	(406) 549-9954
Missoula Legislative Delegation		
Senator Vicki Cocchiarella	535 Livingston Ave. Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 728-7723
Senator Jon Ellingston	141 North Avenue East Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 721-1614
Senator Carolyn Squires	2111 South 10th Street West Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 543-6734
Senator Greg Lind	P.O. Box 16720 Missoula, MT 59808	(406) 370-3003
Representative Rosalie Buzzas	233 University Ave. Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 728-0289
Representative Dave Mcalpin	800 Woodworth Ave. Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 829-9040
Representative Tom Facey	418 Plymouth St. Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 542-4070
Representative Teresa Henry	204 Chestnut Street Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 549-8658
Representative Gail Gutsche	1530 Cooper St. Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 543-3747
Representative Holly Raser	4304 Spurgin Rd. Missoula, MT 59804	(406) 549-9239
Representative David E. Wanzenried	903 Sky Dr. Missoula, MT 59804	(406) 728-6121

TABLE A-3
Local Officials (Elected and Appointed)

Name	Address	Phone Number(s)
Missoula County Commissioner		
Ms. Barbara Evans Mr. Bill Carey Ms. Jean Curtiss	200 West Broadway Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 258-4877
Mayor's Office		
Mr. John Engen, Mayor	Mayor's Office City of Missoula 435 Ryman Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 552-6001
Missoula City/County Health Department		
Ms. Ellen Leahy, Director Mr. Peter Nielsen, Environmental Health Supervisor	301 West Alder Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 523-4770

TABLE A-4
Environmental Protection Agency Officials

Name	Address	Phone Number(s)
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	**Montana Office**	
Mr. John Wardell, Director Mr. Russ Forba, Remedial Project Manager (Milltown) Mr. Henry Elsen, Assistant Regional Counsel (Milltown)	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region VIII, Montana Office Federal Building 10 West 15th Street, Suite 3200 Helena, MT 59626	(406) 457-5000 1-866-457-2690
Ms. Diana Hammer, Community Involvement Coordinator—**Primary Contact**		**(406) 457-5040**
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	**Regional Office in Denver**	
Mr. Robert (Robbie) Roberts, Regional Administrator	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region VIII 999-18th Street, Suite 300 Denver, CO 80202-2466	(303) 312-6317 1-800-227-8917

TABLE A-5
Montana Department of Environmental Quality

Name	Address	Phone Number(s)
Sandi Olsen, Administrator, Remediation Division Keith Large, Project Officer Bill Hanson, Public Information Officer	1100 North Last Chance Gulch P.O. Box 200901 Helena, MT 59620-0901	(406) 841-5001 (406) 841-5039 (406) 841-5016 (406) 841-5200
Richard Opper, Director	1520 E. Sixth Avenue P.O. Box 200901 Helena, MT 59620-0901	(406) 444-2544

TABLE A-6
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes

Name	Address	Phone Number(s)
Mr. Donald “Frederick” Matt, Chairman Mr, Phil Tourangeau, Natural Resources Mr. Joel Hovenkotter, Attorney	P.O. Box 278 Pablo, MT 59855	(406) 675-2700

TABLE A-7
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Name	Address	Phone Number(s)
Bill Olsen, Environmental Contaminants, NRDAR, Superfund	Montana Ecological Services Field Office 585 Shepherd Way Helena, Montana 59601	(406) 449-5525 x214

TABLE A-8
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Seattle District, Missoula

Name	Address	Phone Number(s)
Lynn Daniels, Support for Others	1600 West North Avenue Suite 105 Missoula, Montana 59801	(406) 541-4845 x321

TABLE A-9
Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks

Name	Address	Phone Number(s)
State Office		
M. Jeff Hagener, Director	1420 E 6th Avenue PO Box 200701 Helena, MT 59620-0701	(406) 444-2535
Region 2 Office		
Mack Long, Regional Supervisor David Schmetterling, Fisheries Biologist Pat Saffel, Regional Fisheries Manager	3201 Spurgin Road Missoula, MT 59804	(406) 457-5500

TABLE A-10
Montana Natural Resource Damages Program

Name	Address	Phone Number(s)
Rob Collins, Special Assistant Attorney General Carol Fox, Chief, Restoration Program Doug Martin, Environmental Specialist	Natural Resource Damage Program Montana Department of Justice 1301 East Lockey P.O. Box 201425 Helena, MT 59620-1425	(406) 444-0205

TABLE A-11
Potentially Responsible Parties (Partial List)

Name	Address	Phone Number(s)
Atlantic Richfield Company		
Mr. Gavin Scully, Deputy Regional Manager Jerry Sweeney, Project Manager Ms. Marci Sheehan, Public Relations	317 Anaconda Road Butte, Montana 59701	(406) 782-9964
Northwestern Energy		
Mr. Bill Thompsen	40 East Broadway Butte, MT 59701	(406) 497-3912

TABLE A-12
Public Interest Groups

Name	Address	Phone Number(s)
Redevelopment Working Group		
Approximately 25 community representatives	Contact the group through: Peter Nielsen, MCCHD Diana Hammer, EPA,	 (406) 258-4968 (406) 4547-5040
Clark Fork River Technical Assistance Committee (CFRTAC)		
Mike Kustudia, Outreach Coordinator	michaelk@cfrtac.org	(406) 541-8099
Milltown Water Users Association		
Ruth Jones, Secretary	P.O. Box 187 Milltown, MT 59851	(406) 258-5389
Clark Fork Coalition		
Ms. Tracy Stone-Manning, Executive Director Mr. Matt Clifford, Conservation Director	P.O. Box 7593 Missoula, MT 59807	(406) 542-0539
Friends of Two Rivers		
Chuck Erickson, President	P.O. Box 376 Milltown, MT 59851	(406) 258-6930
Missoula Chamber of Commerce		
Ms. Kim Latrielle, CEO	825 E. Front Street Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 543-6001 x23

TABLE A-13
Media

Name	Address	Phone Number(s)
Radio		
KUFM	32 Campus Drive University of Montana Missoula, MT 59812	(406) 243-4931
KYLT and KGRZ Radio	P.O Box 4106 Missoula, MT 59806	(406) 728-5000
Clear Channel Radio	P.O. Box 5417 Missoula, MT 59806	(406) 728-9300
KLYQ Radio	P.O. Box 660 Hamilton, MT 59840	(406) 363-3010
KMSO-FM Radio	725 Strand Ave. Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 542-1025

TABLE A-13
Media

Name	Address	Phone Number(s)
Television		
KPAX TV (CBS)—Channel 8	1049 W. Central Avenue Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 543-7106
KECI TV (NBC)—Channel 13	340 West Main Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 721-2063
KTMF TV (ABC)—Channel 23	2200 Stephens Missoula, MT 59801	(406) 542-8900
Missoula Community Access Television (MCAT)	500 North Higgins Avenue, Ste 105 Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 542-6228
Newspapers		
Missoulian	500 South Higgins Missoula, MT 59801	1-800-366-7186
Missoula Independent	P.O. Box 8275 Missoula, MT 59807	(406) 543-6609
Char Koosta News (Confederated Salish-Kootenai Newspaper)	P.O. Box 98 Pablo, MT 59855	(406) 675-3000
Kaimin	School of Journalism University of Montana Missoula, MT 59812	(406) 243-4001

Appendix B

Locations for Meetings and Repositories

APPENDIX B

Locations for Meetings and Repositories

Meetings

Name	Address	Phone Number
Bonner School (Lunchroom, Library, Music Room or Gym)	9045 Highway 200 P.O. Box 1004 Bonner, MT 59823	(406) 258-6151
St. Ann's Catholic Church	P.O. Box 1008, Bonner, MT	(406) 258-6815
Our Saviour's Lutheran Church	8985 Highway 200 E Bonner, MT 59823	(406) 258-6245
University of Montana Urey Lecture Hall (for very large meetings)	University of Missoula, MT	(406) 243-2414
Piltzville Fire Station (for small meetings)	9080 Highway 210 E Bonner, MT 59823	(406) 258-6061
Environmental Health Department Conference Room (for technical meetings)	301 West Alder Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 523-4755
Missoula Public Library (for small meetings)	301 East Main Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 721-2665

Repositories

Name	Address	Phone Number
Mansfield Library[1]	University of Montana Missoula, MT 59812	(406) 243-6860
Bonner School Library[2]	9045 Highway 200 P.O. Box 10044 Bonner, MT 59823	(406) 258-6151
Missoula Public Library[3]	301 East Main Missoula, MT 59802	(406) 721-2665
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency[4]	Federal Building 10 West 15th St., Suite 3200 Helena, MT 59626	(406) 457-5000

[1]This library contains indexes and microfilmed administrative records for all Clark Fork basin Superfund sites, as well as some hard copies of important site documents.

[2]This library contains administrative record in hard copy for the Milltown site, and indexes for all Clark Fork basin Superfund sites.

[3]Contains Clark Fork basin Superfund site indexes. For library hours call 728-5900.

[4]Contains Montana Superfund site administrative records in hard copy and microfilm.

Appendix C

Community Involvement Plan Interview Participants

APPENDIX C

Community Involvement Plan Interview Participants

The interview participants are listed below. Interviews were conducted from May 15 to May 24, 2006, at a location chosen by each participant.

TABLE C-1
Community Involvement Plan Interview Participants

First Name	Last Name	Affiliation
Carl	Ibsen	Missoula County Sheriff Department
Dennis	Daneke	Carpenter's Union
Jessica	Abell	Milltown Resident
Matt	Bell	Milltown Resident
Brian	Vibbert	Milltown Resident, Envirocon employee
Curt	Belts	Rural Fire District
Paul	Layton	Plitzville Walkers
Peggy	Layton	Plitzville Walkers
Nancy	Beck	Realtor, property owner in West Riverside
Doµg	Ardiana	Bonner School Superintendent
Gary	Matson	West Riverside Resident
Judy	Matson	West Riverside Resident
Bill	Colwell	Resident, Fire Department employee
Sue	Furey	Milltown Redevelopment Working Group
Tim	Furey	Bonner Pines Resident
Rory	Minjares	Plitzville Resident
Teresa	Henry	State Representative
Peter	Nielsen	Missoula City-County Health Department
Tracy	Stone-Manning	Clark Fork Coalition
Phil	Maechling	Historic Preservation Officer
Jim	Dawson	West Riverside Resident
Joan	Dawson	West Riverside Resident
Ray	Hebert	Pine Grove Resident
Dorothy	Hebert	Pine Grove Resident

TABLE C-1
Community Involvement Plan Interview Participants

First Name	Last Name	Affiliation
Amy	Pearson	Milltown Resident
Barbara	Evans	County Commissioner
Candy	Holt	Pine Grove Resident; former MRWG
Neil	Holt	Pine Grove Resident; former MRWG
Greg	Lind	State Senator
Gordon	Campbell	Bonner Pines Resident
Debbie	Campbell	Bonner Pines Resident
Harry	Reed, Sr.	Turah Resident
Joe	Devlin	West Riverside Resident
Kay	Devlin	West Riverside Resident
Gene	Nulliner	Plitzville Walkers
Vonnie	Nulliner	Plitzville Walkers
Jennifer	Slayden	Plitzville Walkers
MaryAnn	Weggeland	West Riverside Resident
Joan	Cross	Plitzville Resident
Lyle	Cross	Plitzville Resident
Dave	Shaw	Missoula City Parks and Recreation
Bruce	Bender	Chief Administrative Officer, Missoula Mayor's Office
Ed	Childers	Missoula City Representative
Donna	Gaukler	Missoula City Parks and Recreation
John	Engen	Mayor, Missoula City
Dale	Mahlum	Former State Senator
Jeff	Patterson	Sheriff's Posse
Darlene	Patterson	Sheriff's Posse
Bruce	Farling	Trout Unlimited
Kevin	Furey	State Representative
Mike	Kustudia	CFRTAC
Deb	Demmons	Resident